

FARM BUREAU AND AGRICULTURAL NOTES

ZIMMERMAN - SHERMAN
REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

Both Zimmerman and Sherman assisted in the testing of the herds in Association No. 1 for the month of November. A total of 222 cows were tested, 23 of which gained honorable mention. Nineteen of the 23 produced over 40 pounds fat for the month. Four of these were two-year-old heifers. Four additional heifers produced between 30 and 40 pounds fat.

In the Aged class, DeKol Hengerveld Wayne leads with a production of 1803 pounds milk and 88.3 pounds fat. She is 9 years old and is owned by E. W. Nettleton. This is the highest record produced in Medina county since the cow testing work began last spring. The previous high cow was a Jersey owned by Glen Ganyard with a record of 77 pounds fat.

Mr. Nettleton also is the owner of the second high cow, Happy Pietertje Lass, another pure bred Holstein, produced 1875 pounds milk and 61.9 pounds fat. These cows were milked four times each day.

A. B. Ruckel wins third honors with a Jersey, age 11 years. She produced 1152 pounds milk and 53 pounds fat.

G. F. Abbott, with Maplewood's Victory Owl, a pure bred Jersey, age 3 years, produced 1373 pounds milk and 52.8 pounds fat.

E. J. Haight—Holstein, 6 years old, produced 1116 pounds milk and 49.1 pounds fat.

Ohio Farmers Insurance Co.—Registered Jersey, 6 years of age, produced 810 pounds milk and 48.6 pounds fat.

Ohio Farmers Insurance Co.—Grade cow 9 years old, produced 978 pounds milk and 46.9 pounds fat.

E. J. Haight—Holstein produced 1395 pounds milk and 43.2 pounds fat.

A. B. Ruckel—Six year old Jersey produced 882 pounds milk and 43.2 pounds fat.

E. B. Stoddard—Grade Holstein produced 1065 pounds milk and 42.6 pounds fat.

Ohio Farmers Ins. Co.—Grade, 9 years old, produced 924 pounds milk and 41.6 pounds fat.

J. J. Armbruster—Nine-year-old Grade Holstein produced 1065 pounds milk and 41.5 pounds fat.

Fred Koons—Premier Lady Ella, Registered Jersey, 4 years of age, produced 781 pounds milk and 41.4 pounds fat.

J. J. Armbruster—Grade Holstein, 7 years of age, produced 960 pounds milk and 40.3 pounds fat.

Elmer Lyle—Evalina's Mayflower, Jersey, 5 years of age, produced 588 pounds milk and 40 pounds fat.

In the two-year-old class E. I. Ganyard wins first honors with Beechwood Bella, a pure bred Jersey. She is a Sr. 2-year-old and freshened the 23rd of September. Her production is 1014 pounds milk and 47.7 pounds fat.

A. G. Abbott with Owl's Wild Norman, another pure bred Jersey, produced 1002 pounds milk and 46 pounds fat. She freshened Sept. 19.

The third best heifer is also owned by A. G. Abbott. Merry Maid's Estella, a Jersey, produced 822 pounds milk and 42.7 pounds fat.

O. E. Robinson, with Cora Frenesta Sindt DeKol, wins fourth place. This heifer produced 1185 pounds milk and 41.5 pounds fat. She is a pure bred Holstein and was milked four times daily.

E. W. Nettleton—Alta Sindt, R. Holstein, Jr. 2-year-old produced 1158 pounds milk and 38.3 pounds fat.

G. F. Abbott—Ferry's Interested Owl, Sr. 2-year-old produced 678.9 pounds milk and 35.9 pounds fat.

G. F. Abbott—Lottie's Golden Interest, produced 868 pounds milk and 32.1 pounds fat.

A. B. Ruckel—Jersey, produced 606 pounds milk and 30.9 pounds fat. In the herd averages The Ohio Farmers Insurance herd stands at the top of the list. This herd of 7 cows produced on the average 790.1 pounds milk and 38.6 pounds fat. According to the records each of these cows were fed 10.5 pounds grain mixture each day. These seven cows averaged 26.3 pounds milk per day. Practical feeders tell us that we should feed Jerseys a pound of grain for each 3 to 3 1/2 pounds of milk produced. According to that rule, were the cows in the herd fed too much or not enough?

G. F. Abbott's herd of 9 Jerseys also had a good average. They averaged 794 pounds milk and 38 pounds fat. These cows were fed on the average of 12.5 pounds grain per day. Their milk production averaged 26.6 pounds per day. According to the above rule, how much grain mixture should these cows get per day?

O. L. Robinson's herd of 5 Holsteins averaged 950 pounds milk and 37.3 pounds fat. They received 10.5 pounds grain mixture each per day. Their milk production averaged 31.6 pounds per day.

Out of the 23 herds tested, 10 had averages of above 30 pounds fat for the month. Ten produced from 20 to 30 pounds fat and three herds had records of below 20 pounds fat.

START TESTS TO ASSIST OHIO CATTLE FEEDERS

To assist farmers in the problems of feeding cattle the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has arranged a series of feeding tests, the results of which will be explained publicly at a cattle feeders' day to be held in April.

Two carloads of cattle, yearlings and two-year-olds, are about to be put on feeding tests.

One lot of steers from the carload of two-year-olds is to be full-fed corn, another lot one-half full-fed, and a third lot no corn except what is contained in the silage of the ration. All steers are to be fed 2 1/2 pounds of oilmeal per day, and all the corn silage and mixed hay they care for.

The carload of 30 yearlings is to be fed similarly, in three lots, with the exception that the no-corn lot is omitted, or replaced by a lot fed on silage, but fed a more nearly corn-belt ration—a full feed of corn, 2 1/2 pounds of oilmeal per steer per day, and a full allowance of mixed hay and corn stover.

Stover silage is being fed experimentally to one group of the beef breeding herd of twenty-eight cows, and compared with dry corn stover and in turn with whole corn silage.

Does it pay to ensile husked corn fodder? How is it done for best results? How does stock relish it and thrive on it? These are questions that these twenty-eight cows are expected to be of help in answering at least tentatively by next spring.

WORKS WITH RATS TO SHOW VITAMINE NEED

"Vegetable fats can never take the place of real dairy butter in the human diet," says J. F. Lyman, professor of agricultural chemistry at the Ohio State University, who has experimented in this regard on two white rats from Indianapolis.

The reason he sent all the way to Indianapolis for the rats, Dr. Lyman told the reporter, is that a man in Columbus who used to raise the animals has now gone out of the business. The reason he chose rats for the experiment, the professor said, is that, inside at least, rats are much like human beings. "Dietetic experiments the country over," he declared, "find that food which makes a white rat gain or lose will produce corresponding results on a human being."

"In this experiment, two white rats, about half-grown, were fed a mixture of protein, salt, starch, yeast and fat. One received in addition, butterfat, the other coconut oil. Except for the different kinds of fat, the two diets were identical."

"At the end of three months, the butter-fed rat had doubled in weight while the one fed coconut oil weighed about one-fourth less than in the beginning. "The butter-fed rat was in thrifty condition throughout the experiment; the one fed coconut oil became diseased and died."

Similar results on rats and guinea pigs fed a milk and vegetable as opposed to a plain vegetable diet, have been reported by Forsythe of Boston, and by McCollum of Baltimore.

THE MEDINA HOLSTEIN CLUB LARGEST IN OHIO

Medina County Holstein club has the distinction of having the largest membership of any county club in the State.

Township	Members	Pure Breds	Grades	Total
Brunswick	4	69	7	76
Chatham	5	31	16	47
Granger	23	220	78	298
Guilford	3	22	20	42
Harrisville	10	40	41	81
Hinckley	2	8	18	26
Homer	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	8	51	86	137
Litchfield	7	9	106	115
Liverpool	0	0	0	0
Medina	8	55	51	106
Montville	20	54	210	264
Sharon	3	7	25	32
Spencer	2	12	12	24
Wadsworth	0	0	0	0
Westfield	9	58	71	129
York	8	14	102	116

County total 112 650 843 1493
The outstanding feature of the above report shows Granger township with the largest number of members, the highest number of pure bred—over one third of that of the entire county—and the greatest number of cattle signed. Montville is a close second.

The club expects to make a clean-up campaign in the near future and make Medina 100 per cent.

ADD BOOKKEEPING TO RURAL SCHOOL WORK

To forward accounting as an aid in putting farming on a business basis, rural schools in ten Ohio counties are now teaching eighth-grade pupils to keep books on their home farms. Counties where such work goes forward are Williams, Fulton, Morrow, Trumbull, Greene, Lake, Henry, Washington, Hocking and Morgan.

Members of the rural economics department, the Ohio State University, started the movement when they went before summer teachers' institutes, placed in the hands of the teachers approved farm record books, and gave them the instructions which they are now passing on to their classes.

GAIN \$80 AN ACRE BY CHOICE OF SEED

"Certified" stamped on the container of seed potatoes means a lot more than "Northern-Grown," according to horticultural specialists of the Ohio State University who have just footed up relative results from both sources, obtained by farmers in Hamilton and Scioto counties during the past two years.

Six farms have made the trial. This year, certified seed purchased

direct from farther west outyielded uncertified "Northern-Grown" or scrub seed 20 bushels to the acre.

This year, too, a second generation of both kinds of seed, taken from the crops of similar test plots grown in 1920 on the same farms and carried on in further tests this year, showed results averaging 51 bushels to the acre in favor of certified seed tubers. At market prices, the additional crop obtained from good seed meant to these farmers an average of \$80 more to the acre.

RESEARCH FORMS BASIS FOR INCREASING YIELDS

How scientific research aids in the development of agriculture is shown by a study of the average acre yields of Ohio crops for 10-year periods.

From 1850 to 1890 there was but little increase in the average yield of corn, running from 33.1 bushels for the decade of the 'fifties to 34.3 bushels for the 'nineties.

In the 'nineties research studies particularly in the use of fertilizers and manure became known. The yields of corn raised to 37.7 bushels per acre for the past decade.

Even with the development of machinery in agriculture there was but very little increase in the product of the acre until the matter of fertility was carefully studied.

During the 'fifties wheat averaged 12.2 bushels per acre but has increased from 14.6 for the 'nineties to 17.3 bushels for the past decade. With oats the yield per acre in the past decade has been more than doubled than that secured during the 'fifties.

EARLY-MATURING BIRDS YIELD HIGHEST RETURNS

Are late-maturing pullets profitable? To answer this question the Ohio Experiment Station kept careful records of a flock on the South-eastern Test farm at Carpenter, Meigs county, to determine the financial returns from early-maturing as compared with late-maturing pullets.

The returns from a flock of 50 early-maturing birds were \$5.03 per fowl, while the late-maturing pullets averaged only \$3.25 per bird. The returns were based on egg prices secured on the Cleveland market.

The late-maturing pullets did not come into production until late in December and in only one month did they surpass the early-maturing lot in percentage of egg production.

This commends the practice of poultry-keepers in selecting early-maturing birds and marking them so as to use them exclusively for breeders.

IVAN McKELLIP COMING

Much interest is being taken by Medina county dairymen towards the improvement of their business. They do not believe in taking a back seat when it comes to dairying.

The dairy meeting on Dec. 20 and 21 is an event that a live-dairymen absolutely can't afford to miss. A wise man never gets too old to learn. The meetings will start at 10 o'clock each day, so be prompt. You will get more out of the second day if you come the first day. We will close not later than 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Ivan McKellip of the State Dairy Department will be present. He knows that Medina is a good dairy county, but let's show him that we really are alive and doing things.

Bring a note-book and pencil. Also amount of grain mixture you are feeding and number of pounds milk you are getting. Perhaps you are feeding just right. In that case, your experience will be worth something to the other fellow. If not, perhaps you can get some ideas that will be of value to you. Everybody interested are welcome. Meetings will be held at high school in Medina.

SCISINGER'S REPORT

D. E. Scisinger, tester for association in northeastern part of county, reports 167 cows tested for month of November. Nineteen of them won the honor list, 11 of which are Holsteins and 8 Jerseys.

Clair I. Miller carried away the bacon this month in both the aged and 2-year-old classes in spite of the fact that his two high cows were not milked the entire month. Rose Hall Frenesta was milked 28 days and Inaloy Prilly Pierji Pontiac 27 days.

Mr. Miller's herd also tops the list for herd averages. His herd of 7 Holsteins produced on the average 1495.9 pounds milk and 50.9 pounds fat. This is an average per day for each cow of 49 pounds milk and 1.7 pounds fat. These cows were fed 16.5 pounds grain mixture each day or about one pound grain to each four pounds milk. Besides hay, grain and silage, each cow was fed eight pounds beets per day. They were milked four times a day.

W. J. Allard's herd of 7 Holsteins also has a very good record. They averaged 1275.8 pounds milk and 40.8 pounds fat for the month. This makes an average daily production of 42.5 pounds milk and 1.36 pounds fat per cow. These cows were fed besides silage and hay, 15.9 pounds grain and 12.5 pounds beets per day. They were milked three times a day.

DOES POULTRY PAY?

Much has been said concerning the profits derived from chickens. In order to have some definite figures, five poultrymen in Medina county began keeping records of their flock Nov. 1. Methods used on these five demonstration farms will be the best known for handling fowls under farm conditions. Careful records of all expenses and income will be kept. The following are the owners of these demonstration farms: Harry Coddling, Granger; A. B. Ruckel, Sharon Center; L. M. Simons, Medina; B. B. Alexander, Homer and Adam Rising, Litchfield.

Mr. Vickers of the State Poultry Department was in Medina, Dec. 9 to outline the work to the men. Much

interest was shown and it is hoped that each community will profit by the methods used and results obtained on each of these farms.

"W. W.'S" REORGANIZE

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 14, the Willing Workers 4-H club met to hear reports from their Columbus trip winners and to reorganize for 1922. Walter Crum, county poultry winner, and Leonard Gibbs, club delegate, related what happened on their trip to the State University.

The following officers were elected: Villa Case, president; Leonard Gibbs, vice president; William Johnson, secretary; Carrie Euga, treasurer.

The regular meetings are held the second Wednesday night in each month. Miss Iris Finch has been chosen as sewing club leader.

LEASE FORM FOR FARMERS

A typical stock share lease such as is followed on many of the rented farms of Ohio is sent to any resident of the State upon request to the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster.

With it is included a bulletin on "Methods of Renting Land," which gives many of the specific features regarding letting lands on shares, crop or livestock share lease.

The bulletin is intended to assist farmers in renting land on an equitable basis.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Conducted by S. P. Porter
Mallet Creek, Ohio

MAKE PLANS EARLY

It's not at all too early to begin to plan the poultry department on the farm now. Whether we wish to grow a lot of pullets next spring and summer for the purpose of egg production, or grow a lot of broilers, or a lot of heavy birds for the holiday trade next year, we must plan before hand and work to a purpose.

If our hobby is egg production, then we must decide whether we aim at winter egg production or breed for heavy summer layers. For summer layers in 1923, it would be bulky to hatch chicks early next spring—June or early July is sufficiently early to hatch for that purpose, as we do not expect to have these birds make winter layers.

A lot of time and feed can be saved by hatching late, but whatever is done we can't afford to hatch both early and late birds and let them run together, as chicks of different sizes and ages running together do so at a loss to the owner, as the stronger grow stronger and the small ones grow weaker. To hatch in June or early July we do not mean June and July, by any means, for in this way we would have some chicks several weeks older than others. It certainly will pay to plan to have these late hatches come off in either month not more than two weeks apart, the closer the better. Then as soon as the cockerels will do to go, sell them to the butcher regardless of price, and give the pullets the feed, care and room, that the whole bunch would take, and those pullets will develop so much faster it will make up many times over the little loss sustained by selling the cockerels when quite young at a price which at the time might seem ruinously low.

Such pullets should not be pushed with food that stimulate egg production, but rather with food that will make perfectly developed birds by the time they are expected to enter their egg campaign, say about April 1 of the next year. This plan of course applies to the man who hasn't the proper accommodation for winter layers, or for any reason does not care to dabble in winter egg production.

If winter eggs is our hobby, the plans should be outlined early. Also, however, winter egg production for profit has really come down to fall production instead. Note, this present year, those who had early hatched pullets properly cared for have been getting eggs all the fall at prices ranging from 50c to 70c per dozen until now, when winter has hardly set in, the prices begin to tumble already, and while the egg prices will not likely go down so very low before February or March, they can hardly be expected to soar back to where they have already been this fall. To leave our subject for just a moment—what caused the recent big slump in the egg market? It must be remembered that the farmer or poultryman does not control the price of eggs, but the packers or cold storage men do. It is the honest belief of the writer that the packers really got scared at their own game. The supply of fresh eggs has been so liberal during the last few months that they were much sought after by the consumer, even at the high prices, rather than risk the cold storage eggs, that possibly may have been in the world too long. This development caused a dump all

of a sudden on the market of cold storage eggs, and the dumping still continues at this writing. Don't think for a moment that if the cold storage men had not been afraid of the winter egg fellows and the fact that consumers were buying fresh eggs liberally, they would not have rushed into the market at so early a date. The prediction of a long, cold winter made them dream of dollar eggs for their product that cost less than one-third that price. But you know dreams do not always come true. Egg producers can fight to a finish the cold storage men if they only would. Of this matter we will speak a little later in the season.

To return to our subject, if we would aim to catch the high fall prices which have been sure to come or late years, we must plan to hatch early pullets, swat the cockerels, and push them to begin egg production not later than September 1. Fall and winter egg production is not so difficult if we only plan for it and go at it right; and the more poultry raisers get this into their heads and follow it up by really getting busy along those lines, the more it will make the storage men hustle to make their usual big haul, by crowding their goods onto the market just as the prices begin to pay the poultry men for their hard work and feed.

There are those who like to raise big husky cockerels for the holiday trade. Well, it is rather a nice sight to see a lot of big bright-looking cockerels being fed by their care-taker along in the month of October, when they are fast approaching the time they shall be called upon to imitate a turkey at some one's Thanksgiving dinner. Well, now, laying all joking aside, how far does a 5 or 6 pound fat Plymouth rock cockerel come from beating the best turkey to be found, for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, or any other old time? Many of us know it's a fact, but some of us won't own it up, on account of the difference in name, and insist on having a real turkey for Thanksgiving even at 80 cents a pound, rather than pay 35 cents a pound for a fine big fat chicken, and have some thing really good.

Now, in order to grow and properly feed for the holiday market these big fine chickens, they should be separated from the pullets when quite young. Small or deformed ones should also be culled out, leaving an even bunch so that all will have an equal chance to make fast growth, and at the proper time take on fat rapidly; for, without fat, our game is a failure. When fattening begins, old corn would be much the best, but we have found that the fowls do not like it as well, hence do not eat as much of it as they do of new corn; therefore new corn is the best for the purpose. For the Thanksgiving trade they should begin to have all the new corn (well matured, not soft) they will eat as soon as it's hard, and it will pay big to grind old corn and feed all the corn meal (wetted to a crumbling mass), they will eat up clean for the last two or three weeks. The water with which the meal is wetted should be salted very lightly, say a teaspoon half full to a quart of water.

An Indiana subscriber asks what to do for a crop-bound fowl? Answer: This trouble is not a disease, and unless the fowl is a very valuable one it is best to kill it as soon as the trouble is noticed and the meat is perfectly wholesome. This trouble occurs in a flock only occasionally. It is due to a clogging of the passage from the crop to the gizzard. It occurs most often when oats are fed as a main feed, and for that reason we do not believe in feeding heavy or dry oats at any time of year. If soaked over night, there is no danger from feeding oats as heavy as any other feed. If the fowl is a valuable one it may be operated on with little danger of loss as follows: Pluck the feathers clean, over a spot 1x2 inches on the front of the crop the long way up and down, then with a sharp knife cut a slit thru the skin, being very careful not to cut the crop, for it cuts very easily in its extended condition; make the incision not more than an inch and a half long in the skin. Now, on one side of this incision divide the skin from the crop lining, pull it back, and make an inch incision clear to one side of that in the skin; remove a little at a time of the contents until the crop is entirely empty, being sure to work all away from the passage by use of the finger on the outside. A couple of stitches in the incision in the crop, then let it draw back under the skin and take a few stitches in the latter. Keep the fowl by itself without food or water for at least three days, then feed a little at a time of cooked food, giving water only a little at a time for a few days, and the fowl will usually be O. K. in less than a week's time. The spot where the feathers are plucked off should be anointed with carbolic salve or some other strong smelling material, to keep other birds from picking at the sore place when the bird is put back in the pen with its mates.

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